The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,751. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Domestic Occurrences, each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Fort Street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOYNT—At Assergh ur, on the 24th March, the wife of C. Joynt, Esq., M.D., of a son.

DEATHS.

CROSSLEY—At Upper Colaba, on the 29th instant, Anne Jane, second daughter of the late Robert Crossley, Esq., of Dublin.

DECRUZ—At Cavel, on Monday the 28th instant, Rosa Jertrudes, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. M. de Cruz, Head Clerk Principal Inspector General's office, Medical Department.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CAVE—At Purnea, on the 16th March, the wife of H. Cave, Esq., of a son.

SMITH—At Midnapore, on the 18th March, the wife of A. Smith, Esq., C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

MILLS—At 29, Thestre Road, Calcutta, on the 19th March, the Hon'ble H. Mills, C. S., one of Her Majesty's Judges of the High Court, aged 45 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MASON—At Waltair, on the 14th March, the wife of Captain C. C. Mason, late 48th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

JOYCE—At Paulhally, in the Mysore District, on the 17th instant, Elizabeth Clara, the beloved wife of Mr. Frederick Patrick Joyce, Irrigation Works, Mysore, aged 25 years, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE favorite fast sailing Ship EDWIN FOX, A 1, 835 tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will positively despatch, and carries a Surgeon. For freight and passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents for the Captain.

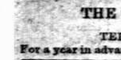
FOR LONDON.
(To sail in April.)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864 Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in March.)

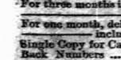
MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February 1864. Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



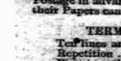
THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their new Screw Steamer VADA, 900 Tons, Captain MATHES, to Kurrachee on TUESDAY the 5th proximo. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
26th March 1864. Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 394 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

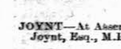
The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf 12 hours after the arrival of the English mail, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingh if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

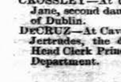
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BEVIS, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers, on 4th April at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

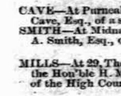


THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHŒNIX, W. MOYNAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 10 A. M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday 29th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday 1st April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 5th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

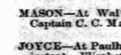
Friday 1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday 5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday 8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday 8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday 20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday 5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday 20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday 8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday 13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday 25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday 10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday 26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday 15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1864. Agents ship *Martaban*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Colonist* from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Colonist*.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.
2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th March 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant. By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to Caswar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works separately:—

1. Spreading 50,000 tons more or less of broken stone over the public roads in the Town of Bombay and Colaba during the Monsoon Repairs of 1864.
2. Supplying and spreading 10,000 cartloads more or less of sandstone over Ditto Ditto.
3. Supplying Pairs of Bullocks for Rollers to consolidate Metal spread over Ditto Ditto.
4. Estimate of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.
5. A deposit of 2 two per cent. in cash of the total amount of the Tender to accompany each Tender which Deposit will be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.
6. The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.
R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Alibag.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.
J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
श्री ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशिएशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. BRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાવેલી પ્રેસ કંપનીના લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇન્ડીઆ શીપ કંપનીની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

GOVERNMENT WOOD DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 21st instant, Firewood can be purchased at the above Depot.

2. The price of wood is as follows:—
1. Bombay candy cut and split..... Rs. 6 4 0
1. Do. uncut and unsplit..... 5 10 0
3. The wood will be delivered at the house of the purchaser on payment of an extra rate of 8 annas per candy.
4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.
5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will be entertained.
6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given to the purchaser.
7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday excepted. W. WILLIAMS.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
18th March, 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and until further Notice, the Passenger Traffic between the Concan and Deccan, South Eastern Division, will be opened on the Bhore Ghaut Incline, and the running of the Trains generally on the line will be altered. The following will be the times of the Trains for Matheran, Poona and Sholapoor Passengers.

ON WEEK DAYS.

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	9 0A.M.	At Nareli (for Matheran)	11 55A.M.
Do.	12 noon	do.	3 0P.M.
Do.	3 0P.M.	do.	5 45 ,,
Do.	8 45P.M.	do.	11 37 ,,
Do.	9 0A.M.	Poona	5 6 ,,
Do.	12 0 noon	do.	8 5 ,,
Do.	3 0P.M.	do.	10 15 ,,
Do.	8 45 ,,	do.	4 30A.M.
Do.	8 45 ,,	Sholapoor	3 15P.M.
Nareli	3 25A.M.	Bombay	6 12A.M.
Do.	6 17 ,,	do.	9 30 ,,
Do.	2 5P.M.	do.	5 0P.M.
Do.	5 45 ,,	Bombay	8 35 ,,
Do.	7 45 ,,	do.	10 12 ,,
Poona	9 0A.M.	do.	5 0 ,,
Do.	12 30 noon	do.	8 35 ,,
Do.	3 0P.M.	do.	10 12 ,,
Sholapoor	7 0A.M.	do.	6 12A.M.
Do.		do.	10 12P.M.

ON SUNDAYS.

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	9 0A.M.	At Nareli	11 55A.M.
Do.	8 45P.M.	do.	11 37P.M.
Do.	9 0A.M.	Poona	5 6 ,,
Do.	8 45P.M.	do.	4 30A.M.
Do.	8 45 ,,	Sholapoor	3 15P.M.
Nareli	3 25A.M.	Bombay	6 12A.M.
Do.	2 5P.M.	do.	5 0P.M.
Do.	7 45 ,,	do.	10 12 ,,
Poona	9 0A.M.	do.	5 0 ,,
Do.	3 0P.M.	do.	10 12 ,,
Sholapoor	7 0A.M.	do.	10 12P.M.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Station on the line.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—From and after the 1st April, proximo, the Offices of the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris Agency," will be at No. 8 Rampart Row, next to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

MR. H. TRAVIS SIMPSON is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.
Bombay, 26th March 1864. COMBER, SON & Co.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a register has been opened at the Office of the undersigned for the transmission of fully paid up shares, the undersigned will deliver the necessary certificates in exchange for the certificates and Banker receipts already held by Shareholder on the production of a deed of transfer duly executed. No certificate can under any circumstances be issued, unless the amount which it represents has been fully paid.
STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.
N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No 7 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 6th April, 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the follow Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 29th February 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX. Part L. of the Legislature Act No. XIX. of 1857:
"That the capital of the Company be increased from six and a half lacs (6,50,000) of Rupees to thirteen lacs (13,00,000) of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 15th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FIREWOOD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS in writing will be received at this Office for the Bamboos and Timber felled on this Company's Contracts at North Canara up to 1st April, proximo.
This District is noted for its superior Bamboos as well as for the Timber suitable for Firewood purposes.
Easy communication can be had for native craft of 100 tons burthen to Mullapoor, 40 miles up to Kalceunddee.
The Timber must be taken from off the Company's works as it is felled. Payments to be made monthly.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Further particulars may be learned at the Company's Offices on application to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 26th March 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.
"As a example of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism." —*Times*, June 11, 1862.
"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.
"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.
"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.
"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art has yet produced, and the cases are highly ornate. This clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronographs, from 5 guineas to 3 guineas.
CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled	14 14	17 17	7 0	8 0
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do. 12 jewels	32 0	36 0	23 23	24 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face.....£11 11 0 Hunters.....£13 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face.....£23 0 0 Hunters.....£30 0 0
For Pocket Watches WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.
BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,
Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which purchasers and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.
Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to
James W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Compressors, &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agencral supplie of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, ,, TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches	13 by 9 by 5¼	...	...	Rs. 40
,,	14 by 10 by 5¼	...	...	,, 45
,,	16 by 11 by 7	...	...	,, 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.
METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	...	...	...	Rs. 12
10 ,,	...	...	...	,, 15
12 ,,	...	...	...	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Fancy Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suitable for all purposes lately arrived.
Angola Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemoegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.
No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.
Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.
Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDONJEE.
All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action,—would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at Mr. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.
26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Fire Brick and Fireclay.
Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.
Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bibles, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Molli, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary	No.	2 H.
Do.	No.	3
Do.	No.	8
Do.	No.	8 With Lock and Key.
Do.	No.	9
Do.	No.	10
Do.	No.	11
Do.	No.	12
Do.	No.	13
Do.	No.	31 Scribbling.
Do.	No.	32 Interleaved.
Do.	No.	33 Do.
Do.	No.	35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.		

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except by special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.
The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs.	3 8
Princess Arthur	,,	2 8
Duke of Cambridge	,,	2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	,,	2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein	,,	2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	,,	2 3

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest design and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set, with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain pours, No. 1320 ... ... Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,149 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with lozenge centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath of emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 28
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 24
Ditto, No. 1071 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. J. C. JOHNSTON having returned to Europe, the Power of Attorney held by him from our House has ceased, and we have granted authority to Mr. MAX PAUL SCHMIDT to sign for our Firm by procuration.—REINHART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co. of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. SAMUEL SMITH.
Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Any person being indebted to, or having any claim against the Estate of the late Mr. FREDERICK LLEWELLIN, is requested to notify the same without delay to the undersigned. No claim will be allowed after fourteen days from this date.—Dated this 30th day of March 1864.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the *Sultana*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their Owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.
Bombay, 26th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The attendance of Shippers per *Golden Dream*, is requested at a meeting at the Office of Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., this afternoon at four o'clock, to take into consideration the course to be pursued with regard to the cargo, the Ship being in a leaky state and unfit at present to proceed to Sea.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

AMERICAN COTTON SEED.—The undersigned has made arrangements for the supply of any quantity of acclimatized American Cotton Seed, of this years growth, in the Dharwar Districts.
The cost including package and Cart hire to the sea port of "CARWAR" (late Sewalcund), will amount to about three (3) rupees per maund of 28 lbs., and a country Cart will carry thirty (30 maunds.
Applications to be made through the Assistant in charge of the Government Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, and an Agent or party in Bombay should be named to receive and forward the Seed to its destination.
G. F. FORBES,
Dharwar, March 1864. Cotton Commissioner.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or Rs. 25 a Share with a Bonus of Rs. 40 per Share has been declared, and will be payable (free of Income Tax) to the Proprietors at this Branch on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.
Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.
Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.
Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 30th April 1864.
FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS, &c.—THE Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the conveyance of Permanent Way and Station Materials for the North-Eastern Extension.
Form of tender, general conditions of contract, and other information that may be desired will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the Conveyance of Materials" must be lodged with the Secretary by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th April.
The Directors do not bind themselves the right to reject any Tender without explanation.
By order,
GEORGE A BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, Railway Office, 29th March 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be Sold by Public Auction at the Government Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of Marine Stores, consisting Spars, Pine, Teak, and Fir ranging in size from 22 feet, 4 inches to 35 feet 12 inches; Books of Serm 200 volumes, Capstains ships of sizes, Wooden Davits complete, Furniture, consisting of Presses, Tables, Boxes, Pigeon Holes, writing Tables, Boat Oars, Steering Wheels of sizes, Mast Caps, Chain slings, Cross Trees, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent., is to be paid immediately the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the Articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.
Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.
Further information can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.
FRED. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1864.
N. B.—The purchasers at former sales are again requested to pay the amount due and remove their Lots without delay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Public are informed that an arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending patterns of articles of merchandize between India and the United Kingdom, under the Rules and at the rates of postage indicated below. The arrangement will commence, as regards despatches from India, from the 1st May next, intimation having been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence as regards despatches thence from the 1st April.
1. The patterns must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a valuable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern. The quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.
2. The patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, a number, and the prices of the articles: nor must they contain any letter closed or open or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.
3. The patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends so as to be easy of examination. Samples however of seeds, drugs and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.
4. The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of articles of any explosive or inflammable substance will of course be applicable to patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags is to be sent.
5. No pattern packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in length width or depth, or 3 lbs. in weight.
6. The inland transit of Pattern packets will be by Banghy post.
7. The following postage rates (prepaid by a stamp or stamps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these regulations by post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates no inland postage is leviable in addition.

Routes.	To.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lbs.	Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.	Exceeding 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.	Exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Southampton ...	The United Kingdom ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 11 0	1 0 4	1 5 0	1 11 0	2 0 0

8. If the Packets be *prepaid with a single rate of postage* (as given in column 1 of the above Table) the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage together with an additional single rate.
9. If the packets be *prepaid with less than a single rated postage* they will be forwarded charged with double postage less the amount actually paid.
10. If the packets be *wholly unpaid* they will be forwarded charged with double postage.
A. M. MONTEATH,
In charge of the Officer of Director General of the Calcutta, March 1861. Post Office of India.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st..... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	30	Saturn sets at 6. 19.	5 57	6 0	3 11	3 41	
Thur.	31	Mercury rises 5h. 4m	4 56	6 1	4 17	5 2	
Fri.	1	All Fools' Day.	5 55	6 13	7 45	8 30	
Sat.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 40m	5 54	6 13	7 18	7 49	
Sun.	3	Richard.—LowSunday.	5 53	6 13	8 22	8 50	
Mon.	4	St. Ambrose. B.	5 52	6 13	9 15	9 39	
Tues.	5	Twilight ends 7.29.	5 52	6 14	10	2 10	23

28th. March 1864.
Time—9h. 0m. 38.8.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

A WRITER in the *Times of India*, who attempts the difficult task of describing the Harbour Defences of Bombay, assures us that "on "Oyster Rock is now being erected, what is "considered, one of the finest specimens of fortification that perhaps can be seen anywhere in "the world. There is nothing superior to it at "Home, and when completed and mounted with "the most approved ordnance of the day, will "not only prove formidable in defence, but stand "boldly out as the proudest work of engineering science which India or the world could "produce." The writer's English is not of the best; but our contemporary has of late expressed so lofty a disdain for men who think it a matter of some importance in composition to observe the rules of grammar, that it would be a work of supererogation to find fault with inaccuracies of expression and slovenliness of style which (it would seem) serve but to mark how men of manly and impatient genius burst through the bonds in which pedants have bound ordinary newspaper editors and other men like them of what Mr. J. S. Mill calls "mediocre intellect." We pass on, therefore, to consider the heroic substance of this statement, which appears to amount to this, that since the world began no more tremendous fortification than the battery on Oyster Rock has ever been built by human skill and labour to overawe the pirond and protect the weak. It must be presumed that the *Times of India* has never heard of Cronstadt or Sebastopol, of Cherbourg or the new fortifications at Portsmouth, or it would not raise a laugh against itself by boasting of the Oyster Rock works as the greatest triumph of military engineering recorded in history. The writer accidentally, and as it were unconsciously, comes nearer to the truth, when he says:—"The stone of the fortifications is said by an "eyewitness to be the same as that of Fort "Sumter," it being of course understood that, when a contributor to the *Times of India* speaks of the stone on Oyster Rock as being "the "same as that of Fort Sumter," he does not mean the same, but a different stone, like to it in texture and substance. A gentleman who knows Charleston well, and with whom we lately had the pleasure of going over the works, remarked that not only was the stone similar to that of Fort Sumter, but the Oyster Rock Battery has a form and position not unlike those of the celebrated Confederate fortress in Charleston harbour. But, when the writer in the *Times of India* goes on to say that the *stone* of Fort Sumter "has stood impregnable to the terrific bombardment of the most searching weapons of the times," he makes an assertion showing an ignorance of recent history and of the best known results of modern artillery practice of which even an ordinary newspaper reader might be ashamed, but which in a professed critic of the science of fortification is simply disgraceful. The original stone defences of Sumter crumbled away very quickly beneath the fire of the heavy Federal guns; and the garrison has since maintained its heroic defence amidst the ruins of the fort protected by cotton bales and sand bags. Most of the other Confederate fortresses are however now plated with iron, which, when sloped at the proper angle, has been found to afford the greatest resisting power to the heavy ordnance of modern times.

The Bombay Engineers will declare, and probably with good reason, that what with rock, stone, and cement, the Oyster Rock Battery from its basement up to the platforms of the guns is as strong as if it were sheathed with many inches thick of iron. But it seems strange that there has yet been no talk of plating with iron the other and less formidable batteries which form part of the Harbour Defences. It is worse than useless to lull the public mind into a state of false security by giving us miserable makeshifts of fortifications instead of really strong defences, merely because the former do not cost so much money as the latter. A little money might be well wasted even by the most prudent of Finance Ministers in securing a wealthy city like Bombay from the possibility of a successful attack by an enemy's squadron. At present, after all said and done, the place is quite defenceless. Supposing there were on Oyster Rock a casemated battery instead of an open port in which it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to get men to stand to their guns against the fearful missiles of the improved artillery of our times, it requires but scant military or even local knowledge to enable any man to see that such a battery could do nothing towards closing the entrance of so wide a harbour or rather roadstead as that of Bombay. An enemy's ships would of course never think of engaging the port when they could run up the harbour near the south shore, where they would only have to meet in open fight such floating batteries as there are in the port. These floating batteries once beaten, there would be nothing to prevent a hostile squadron from taking up a secure position within a mile of the Apollo Bunder and destroying the town and the greater portion of the shipping. To be sure, were the Harbour Defences as the engineers planned them completed, the battery on the Middle Ground, which is the key of the whole position, and without which the Oyster Rock and other batteries are merely detached forts, would protect the present anchorage and the town. But this battery is not yet begun, and it is only within the last few months that a commencement has been made of filling in the foundations on which it is to be built. There is a story which we believe to be true, that the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay long ago wrote to the Home Government urging the supreme importance of this work, and that Sir Charles Wood wrote to the Government of India directing that the necessary funds for the required outlay should be at once provided. A year passed, and Sir William Mansfield, seeing that nothing had been done, became impatient, and wrote once more to the Secretary of State, who, in reply, sent a copy of his former letter, which had been put aside in Calcutta and remained unnoticed and uncared for. What better argument could be adduced in favour of allowing Bombay a greater share in the conduct of her administration?

THE hot season is now fast approaching, when Bombay will be once more deserted by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Councillors, the Heads of Departments, and all who pride themselves on belonging to that bright galaxy of fashion which only appears to dazzle plebeian eyes in the Presidency town during the winter months of the year. We have had what for Bombay may be called an unusually gay and lively season—balls, picnics, dinner parties, and concerts succeeding one another so rapidly as to make strangers believe that Bombay is one of the pleasantest places in the word to live in. The only regret we have is that our rulers have not thought fit to mingle business with pleasure, but have devoted their whole time to dancing, drinking, and flirting. What, for instance, have the honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council done? They had enough to say for themselves in Poona last autumn; why, then, be so dumb in Bombay? The cold season, one would have supposed, should be the very time for bracing their energies and encouraging them to bring forth new legislative measures for the improvement of the moral and social condition of the people of this country. Dr. Birdwood, in his last report on the Victoria Gardens and Museum, a report which for sublimely absurd egotism surpasses any thing of the kind we have seen in our time, admits that in the hot weather he is apt to become soft-headed and not to know what he is doing, and maintains the very comfortable theory that the three or four winter months here are the only period of the year during which a man ought to be expected to work his hardest. No doubt, Dr. Birdwood represents not merely his own case, but that of the rest of our rulers; yet here we have confessedly the most valuable months of the year absolutely wasted, and the work of legislating for the people put off to a more convenient period. It is certain, we believe, that the Legislative Council will not meet till June, when all the Councillors will be assembled, not in Bombay but in the capital of the Deccan. Now, it seems to us that nothing can be more pernicious than that the members of Council should be encouraged to think slightingly of public opinion in Bombay, and to believe that in the rustic solitude of Poona they can say and do anything they like with impunity. The Council is in its nature a popular institution, the working of which is watched by the whole community. To evade the criticism of that community by holding the meetings in Poona instead of Bombay, is a trick worthy only of a very weak and timid Government. A certain clique, who monopolize all political and social power, get together in Poona, and by dint of mutual flattery persuade themselves that there is no one else in the Presidency whose wishes or opinions deserve the least consideration. The influence of this clique over the Legislative Council is of course very great, and the natural result last year was that the principal members of the Council brought in bills which would have been laughed out of existence, and made speeches which they would never have dared to make in Bombay with the eyes of the press and the public following their every movement. Of course, Poona may be in some sense the capital of Western India, as Windsor might be called the capital of England, because it is the favourite residence of the ruler of the country. But, if the Queen were to try the experiment of moving the Parliament to Windsor, she would simply bring herself and the Parliament into general discredit; and like to this, Sir Bartle Frere may be convinced, will be his fate and that of his Council, if he attempt to ignore the existence of Bombay altogether as the seat of Government, and transfer all the machinery of administration to the sweet seclusion of the Deccan.

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY'S tenure of office as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub will (says the *Hurkaru*) cease shortly. "It was currently believed that Colonel Durand was to be his successor. This, however, is not to be the case. The next Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub will, we are positively assured, be Sir Herbert Edwardes."

WE learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's camp left Pindee for Simla on the 2nd instant; Sir Hugh Rose, accompanied by Captain Moore and Captain Burne left the same place on the 9th for Cashmere. His Excellency went in the first instance to Murree, and from thence to Sreenugger. His stay there will extend to some weeks, after which he will return *vid* Lahore to Simla. The cold at Murree is still intense; five feet of snow yet on the ground.

WE this day republish from the *Delhi Gazette* the continuation of the report of the evidence brought forward in the preliminary enquiry relating to the "Umballa conspiracy case." Our contemporary corrects a slight error into which he inadvertently fell, in the announcement of the preliminary investigation having commenced. He stated that Captain Bamfield, *assisted by* Captain Parsons and Mr. Kelly, was prosecutor. The two gentlemen last mentioned attend the court in their official capacities, but have nothing to do with the prosecution. The *Delhi* was in error, also, in saying that Mr. Ross Johnson was instructed by Mr. Goodall on behalf of Mahomed Shuffee, the fact being that both those gentlemen act as advisers to the prisoner named. At this stage they are simply watching proceedings for their client.

AS we predicted last week (says the *Indu Prakash* of yesterday) Baboo Keshab Chunder Sen's visit to these parts has caused a good deal of excitement among the educated classes of this city. "During the course of the past week, there were no less than three different meetings held, where the Baboo was asked to be present, and the representatives of this city, in easy and friendly communication with him, made him explain himself. Some of these meetings, though graced with the presence of the European worthies of the place, resulted in strange outbursts of passion and illjuged temper on the part of the native speakers. The first was held at Dr. Wilson's, and indifferent speakers poured forth their fire in unmeasured abundance, till at last the harmony of the meeting was broken by a rencontre between two of the leading representative men of the Hindu Society. At the second meeting, held in the spacious mansion of Mr. Karsandas Madhowdas, the Baboo and his brother Brahmo commenced the business with a Bengalee prayer or two, sung, according to the native manner, and after the Prayer was over, the Baboo preached an English sermon upon the necessity of action in the present hour. The peace of the meeting was again interrupted at its close by the abrupt way in which two of our leading Hindus quitted their seats, and turned their backs upon the meeting. Such a breach of manners is hardly excusable even on the plea of terrible hunger, urged by their friends. In general, accepting these disgraceful scenes, the cause is progressing, and, we hear, it is very likely that the natives of this city will unite together in a grand Prayer Meeting. The test to be proposed to members of this new Prayer Meeting is settled to be an oath to the following effect '—I hate Idolatry and the caste System.' The thing is in good hands, and we have every hope of its progressing under their care."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, (says the *Phœnix*) from his place in the Governor General's Council, taken the earliest opportunity to correct the preposterous notion that has gone abroad of the supposed intention of the Government to tyrannously encroach on the religious liberty of the native community and outrage the pious feelings of the Hindoos. Mr. Beadon exposed, as we did last week, the mischievous tendency of the fallacy which has been so widely propagated by the fanciful descriptive writing of a portion of the local press and the fluent eloquence of certain Town Hall speech-makers. All that has been ordered, done, or is contemplated, regards only the conservation of public health, and cannot, in the remotest degree, affect the religious privileges of the Hindoo population of the city. It is in no way a question of religion, but a question of sanitation. If the Hindoo insists upon sending all that are near and dear to him to paradise, through fire and blood, he must learn to do so without endangering the general health of a city which contains a million of inhabitants of every color, country, and creed under the sun. He is at perfect liberty to ensure the happiness of his friends in a future state in the way he believes to be most orthodox, but he cannot do so at the risk of poisoning either the water which his neighbours drink, or the atmosphere in which his neighbours live and breathe. Reasonable bounds must be put to even the prejudices and superstitions of the Hindoos, although 'aged brahmins' may be found to shed big drops of tears for it, and tremble with helpless decrepitude. But in fact there is no hardship whatever in the Hindoos being requested to burn their dead out of sight. It is scarcely possible to conceive in what the complaint that has been raised actually consists. The proposal is simply to remove the burning ghauts from the midst of a teeming population, and in such place and manner to incinerate their dearly departed friends and families as to be innocuous to the city. High sounding appeals have been made to the Royal Proclamation against the imagined aggression on the Hindoo's religious privileges, but we have yet to learn that the Proclamation contains any thing which can be construed as granting the peculiar privilege to a Hindoo to practise piety by poisoning the population by whom he may be surrounded. With a more intelligent and reasoning class the silly supposition which has gained such extensive circulation might have been treated with contempt; but 'acute' though the Bengallee be in some things, he is easily imposed upon in regard to religious matters. Only touch upon his superstitious feeling, and there is nothing too absurd or monstrous that he will not readily believe. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore acted wisely in giving a public and authoritative contradiction to the mischievous misrepresentations that have been disseminated as to the intentions and policy of Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GWADER, 27TH MARCH.
Steamer *Vigilant* left for Mussendom.

MADRAS, 28TH MARCH.
Steamer *Nemesis*, anchored from Calcutta.
Steamer *Bengal* anchored from Suez.
Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.

MASULIPATAM, 28TH MARCH.
Steamer *India*, anchored from Madras.
Steamer *India*, sailed for Cocanada.

MADRAS, 29TH MARCH.
Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

COCONADA, 29TH MARCH.
Steamer *India* from Musulipatam anchored.

COLOMBO, 29TH MARCH.
Steamer *Arabia* left for Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA, 28TH MARCH.
Shirtings, Grey, more enquiry. Mule Twist dull. Raw Silk, quiet. Indigo, season over. Copper Sheathing, 4 annas up. Copper Tile, 12 annas. Better Cotton, quiet and nominally unchanged. Rice, firm. Saltpetre firm. Linseed, rather dearer. Jute, firm. Hides, good demand, but small supplies. Shellac, very quiet. Exchange, first-class Credits, 2s. 1d. and ⅛ to 3d. nominal. Government Paper Fours, 94½ to 94¾. Fives, 103½ to 103¾. Five-and-a-Half, 110½ to 110¾. Freights to London, dead weight, 60 to 65. Jute, and Seeds sixty. Arrivals from Great Britain *Oliva*, *Ruby Castle*, *Rajah of Cochin*, *Elizabeth*, *Coringa*, *Flora*. *Star of Erin*, *Marchioness of Londonderry*, *Rajmahal*, *Cimandef*, *Erringobragh*, *King Arthur*, and *Weidenhiehn*.

ENGLISH LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

THE parliamentary great guns still hang fire, or like Mr. Whitworth's, which are a year behind hand in their promised competition with Sir W. Armstrong's,—it has not yet been found easy to procure a material strong enough to contain the shells and gunpowder which have been carefully elaborated in the opposition camp. Since my last letter there has been one "fireworks" night, as Mr. Gladstone called it not unaptly, and one regular field night, which, however, was not quite up to the level of a great debate, this last (the field night,) was on the question of Mr. Laird's Confederate Rams which the Government have detained at Birkenhead by the mere authority of the executive, without as yet attempting to get a conviction against them in any Court of Law, (probably a difficult thing, judging by the case of the *Alexandra*, though in the case of the steam rams there can be no question as to their warequipments, the difficulty on which the *Alexandra* prosecution has hitherto split) Confederate sympathies are very general in parliament, but many even of the strongest Southerners felt far from anxious to give English sanction to the principle that a neutral nation may without offence fit out and send from her ports any number of war vessels for either belligerent. The effect of this, as has been frequently pointed out, would be to render it quite regular, in case we were now to go to war with Germany, for the Germans who have no navy, to fit out and commission in the United States any number of vessels of war to prey, for instance, upon our Eastern commerce, without our having any ground of complaint against the United States. Every Tory knows that he would at once go to war with the United States sooner than permit such a blow to be given through the maritime enterprise of America, by Germany or any other power to England,—and consequently even the Tories were languid in their support of the attack on the Government. The division showed 175 for the Government to 153 for the opposition, (i. e. a House of only 328 members) though there can be no question that it is a great stretch of prerogative to detain these rams without any legal conviction,—perhaps with but a slender chance of ever getting one under the Foreign Enlistment Act. It was a case in which the assailants were probably glad not to succeed. How much importance the Government attach to this power of interdicting private naval war, for that is what it means, on the part of English ship-builders against friendly countries, you can judge from their detaining a Danish vessel of the same now in the Clyde. It was built for the Confederates, but when it appeared that the *Alexandra* and the steam rams were to be detained, the owners were anxious to sell her, and the Danish Government offered to buy her, and did so, when the Danish war broke out. The Government would have stopped the building of this vessel, but the Danish Minister came forward very frankly and gave an engagement that if the building were permitted to proceed (which was desirable for the builder's sake, who is put to great cost and embarrassment by having his work stopped half way,) it should not be permitted to leave the Clyde without the permission of the British Government. Mr. Bright, therefore, who questioned the Government on this head on Monday night, and who supposed that he was going to level a formidable blow at the Government by bringing out their partiality to the Danes and onesided hostility to the Confederates, only succeeded in proving the importance which is paid by our ministers to this power of prohibiting private war, and in raising a still stronger feeling in favour of the Danish Government by showing the courtesy and good faith with which it is acting to us. There can be no doubt that if it should turn out that the Government have exceeded their powers under the stupidly drawn Foreign Enlistment Act, which is likely enough, they will have a still more willing disposition in the country, especially amongst commercial men, to give them full indemnity for what they have done and full powers for the future. Mr. T. Baring who represents, I need not say, a very weighty city influence, and who spoke in the name of the city of London in the great debate of Tuesday week, was received with immense cheering when he thanked the Government in the name of commerce for what they had done.

On the greater question of the European complication and the Danish war the opposition leaders have chiefly confined themselves to letting off very pretty epigrams against Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell, who, I cannot help thinking, deserved their taunts; but it is noticeable that as yet the responsible leaders of the opposition are exceedingly careful not to commit themselves to any line of their own on the Dano-German question. Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Symons Fitzgerald, indeed, made thoroughly Danish speeches, but Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby are so guarded that it is impossible to say what line they ultimately intend to take. From slight tokens in Mr. Disraeli's speeches, I argue that he is rather German, which is natural enough in one whose moral creed has seldom thrown any obstacles in the way of the "good old plan" that

They should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

The Germans, as against Denmark alone clearly have the power to take, and the Danes will not keep much if the only help they are to have is that of their own power. It is said that three powerful causes combine to keep England from giving any aid to Denmark,—the influence of Prussia and Saxe-Coburg, or rather of Saxe-Coburg and Prussia with the Court, the dread lest France should steal a march towards the Rhine, which influences Lord Palmerston and the Government; and the dislike to thwart Austria, which influences the opposition. Mr. Disraeli has assuredly spared the German powers most anxiously, and has hitherto limited himself to lashing the Government for their diplomatic failure and their reluctance to communicate the details of the failure to the House. His wittiest and most telling speech was made on Monday week in Lord Palmerston's absence, he began by laughing at the minister for leaving all the unpleasant parliamentary answers, about the failure with Germany, to the Under Secretary for foreign affairs. Mr. Layard, whose manner, as you probably know, is not to use an unpleasant word, spoke out boldly with respect to the armistice which England had tried unsuccessfully to obtain between Denmark and Germany. Said Mr. Disraeli, "Mr. Layard, who seems to me to do the work of the Government, rose with becoming modesty and announced diplomatic failure." The House did not want, he continued, to be assured of the failure, but it did wish to know something of the motives that led to so gratuitous an attempt, he referred to the time in which Lord Palmerston had recently denounced the "brutal outrage" of the Prussian invasion of Jutland. In old days, he said, that denunciation would have "alarmed Europe, and animated the House of Commons," but that now it is received with the depression and despondency which always accompanies such expressions of Lord Palmerston's, since experience proves that they always "herald the humiliation of our country." The speech produced more sensation in the House than Mr Disraeli wished. The Commons, though not willing for war, are sulky enough at the apparent humiliation of England on the continent, a theme which fills the French newspapers, and they used the opportunity afforded them by the delay in producing the Danish papers to express their disgust. Member after member rose to attack the Government for not explaining the true position of affairs, and any defence was received with disorder. At last Mr. Disraeli was himself obliged to get up and try to soothe the anger he had raised. In the absence of Lord Palmerston, he said, they could not properly even discuss what would amount to a vote of censure on the Government, and with other mild expressions curiously contrasted with the bitterness of his first speech, strove to allay the storm. When Mr. Osborne's mock motion of confidence—viz, to delay the discussion of the Navy Estimates till the House should know something of the chances of our being involved in war,—came to the vote, only 47 voted for it, and 220 against. Clearly the Tories are not at all anxious to bear the responsibility of the foreign situation.

Lord Palmerston was made the hero of the burning of Kagosima, Admiral Kuper, a K.Q.B. It was not done of course till after the debate on Kagosima mentioned in my last letter, *i. e.* till after the step had been seen to be a safe one. It was rather paltry not to do it before the debate, and it reminds one of the way in which Sir James Hudson was got rid of from Turin, and his place filled up by Lord Russell's relative, Mr. Elliot, six months ago. Lord Russell waited till parliament was prorogued last August, and then suddenly acquainted Sir James Hudson that his resignation (an old and formal resignation not at the time meant to be accepted,) was accepted. If parliament had been sitting at the time I am sure it would not have been done.

You have read of course the details of the recent plot in Paris to destroy the Emperor in which four Italians from Lugano were engaged, and for which two of them are to be transported for life, and two imprisoned for twenty years. It gave rise to a curious discussion in the House of Commons on Monday night, Mr. James Stansfield, M. P. for Halifax, and Junior Lord of the Admiralty, is a great personal friend of Mazzini who often stays at his house in Thurloe Square. Mr. Stansfield is a brewer at Brompton, and in the correspondence found upon these men were various statements apparently implicating Mazzini, and also referring to him expressly in his relation with Mr. James Stansfield. The conspirators were to write letters (if they wanted money,) to a Mr. Fiore (or Flower) 35, Thurloe Square, Brompton; (Mr. Stansfield's residence). In the year 1857 conspiracy reference, say the Paris police, was also made to the "friend of the brewer"—meaning of course Mazzini, and to "James", meaning Mr. Stansfield. Putting these hints together the *Procureur Imperial* coarsely accused Mr. Stansfield of aiding and abetting Mazzini in attempts on the Emperor's life. Mr. Stansfield, questioned in the House last Monday about this charge, of course indignantly denied its truth, avowing his friendship with Mazzini but repudiating all connection between Mazzini and the plot, and denying that any letters addressed to Mr. Flower had ever come addressed to his house. Mr. Stansfield's honour is quite above question. I have long known and respected him personally, and I believe his theory is that this plot has been organised by the French police expressly to implicate Mazzini, and that Greco (the head of the conspiracy) is a traitor selected by the French because he was known some year or so ago to M. Mazzini, and was belived by Mazzini to be a true Italian patriot. Mazzini has himself disavowed all knowledge of this plot, and I believe his word as much as I believe Mr. Stansfield's. But still it seems to me overstrained for Mr. Stansfield to speak of Mazzini not merely innocent but as "incapable" of being mixed up with any affair of this kind. In M. Gallinga's History of Sardinia there is, I remember, a passage in which he admits and deplores bitterly that Mazzini had led him into some such plot, I think against Charles Albert, when Charles Albert first disappointed the hopes of the Italian patriots. M. Gallinga represents himself as entrusted with a duty which he had not the heart to execute, but the unwise contract to execute it, he said, had injured his mind at the time and his political prospects ever since. I believe that in theory at least Mazzini has avowed that assassination of political tyrants is permissible, and that at least, in the Italian case I have referred to, he took the first practical steps in that direction. I have not M. Gallinga's book by me, but the passage made a strong impression upon me at the time. Mr. James Stansfield is a man of considerable Parliamentary talent and great amiability, but I think he would increase his influence in the House and with the country if he would sever himself wholly in foreign politics from that impracticable exile school with which he has always associated.

There is a good story just now told about Prince Napoleon's recent flowing speech on the Suez Canal, in which he threw off so violent a phillippic against our Government, and appealed to the English people against those "insane" Statesmen, Lords Palmerston and Russell. It is said that the Emperor of the French shortly after this was riding with the Prince Imperial, when the latter complained that he could not understand the difference between a misfortune and an accident. The Emperor illustrated it by an example. "If your cousin Plon Plon were to fall into the Seine, that would be an accident, but if any one were to pick him out that would be a *misfortune*." I am sure I have heard the story long ago, and suspect that in another dress it is a Joe Miller. The only addition to it made by "modern thought," probably is in the application to the Suez speech of Prince Napoleon. I suppose it is known that the Emperor is really annoyed and displeased at the rash language of his cousin.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 3RD MARCH.

SINCE the retreat of the Danes into their last stronghold in Schleswig, the Isle of Alsen, but little has been accomplished against them by their powerful allies. Lord Russell has tried to stop the bloodshed with proposals for a conference. The proposals have been politely pushed aside and the war goes on slowly. The Germans seem to be blown after their first sudden dash and are now sitting down quietly before strongly fortified positions. The weather, at first all in their favour, has turned against them and the greatest difficulty has been experienced in moving up such artillery as is necessary in order to drive the Danes from their strong places. The invaders got into Jutland, but they cannot enter deeply into that country because to move troops from Kolding to Duppel requires at least two days, whilst the Danes moving by sea can transport their forces from Alsen to Federicia in 10 or 12 hours. Thanks to this means of concentrating their whole army with celerity on either wing of the Germans, Marshal Wrangel must either apply for large re-inforcements or else he must give up all thought, at least for the present, of dividing his forces by following one wing in desolating Denmark proper. All neutral powers stand aloof from the war, but there is a marked difference in the caressing policy which France has adopted towards the cabinet of Vienna, and the coolness which marks her relations with that of Berlin. Perhaps another Jena is being prepared for Prussia.

The birth-day of Washington was duly celebrated by the United States' Ambassador, who gave a ball to the northern people and their friends. The Unionist ladies who attended wore in their hair the flags of France and America, symbolic of the sympathy between the Republic created by La Fayette and the Gaul who detests slavery across the Atlantic, and still hankers after democracy and free institutions. Mr. Corbin, a Virginian gentleman, who has in his possession some of the correspondence of the "Cincinatus of the West," claims Washington as Confederate property, asserting that if the General were alive, he would, like all those of his name and race to-day, be again a rebel. After quoting from Marshal's History of Washington a few paragraphs, and a letter in which the future General declined supreme command in Virginia, soliciting merely, and when already a Major, a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, Mr. Corbin gives the following laconic reply:—"Dear "George, I enclose you your commission and "may God prosper you with it.—Your friend,
"RICHARD CORBIN."

The commission thus forwarded to Washington was in the Colonial Army of Virginia when that army was still in the service of King George.

The Hon'ble Francis Lawley, late special correspondent of the *Times* in the Confederate States, has just passed through here on his way to Rome, whither he goes to visit his mother, Lady Wenlock, and also in the hope of recruiting his health, which has been somewhat shattered by the rough times he had of it during the last campaigns. It is most probable that he will return to take up the thread of a narrative which he has so ably begun. More recent events and greater struggles have most likely swept away from many minds a recollection of Lee's hostile movements across the Potomac, which was so unfortunately checked by McClellan at Antietam Creek. By that battle, which was hardly a victory, the "young Napoleon" very nearly recovered all the laurels which he lost in the marshes about Richmond. Mr. Lawley tells by what a mere accident the designs of Lee were frustrated, and how Baltimore and perhaps Washington were saved from Secession's grip. General Hill with his division had been ordered to push a reconnoissance in the direction of the enemy. It was necessary, not only that Lee should ascertain the exact strength and disposition of the forces before him, but also that he should divert McClellan from making an attack till some expected re-inforcements had arrived. Hill obeyed orders, and was promptly attacked by the Federal army, who regarded his diversion as a more serious movement. Lee had sent written orders to his Lieutenant with explanations of what he was about: he appended a list of his forces, showing that he was as yet too weak to attack. Hill went into action with this paper thrust into the breast of his coat, and when retiring before the superior numbers opposed to him it fell to the ground. A Federal soldier picked it up, understood at once its importance and hastened with it to the Commander-in-Chief. McClellan immediately determined to fall with his whole weight, and without losing a moment, on the Confederate army. As Napoleon the elder exclaimed on Waterloo morning, "those English, I have them at last," so Napoleon the younger remarked "Lee, I have him at last." The whole Federal line was moved rapidly forward; Hill's division was seriously pursued, and Lee was forced to accept battle under such conditions that success was hopeless. The fight was nearly a drawn one, but the results were of great magnitude. The army of Secessia had at its mercy Pennsylvania, its teeming valleys and busy cities, when a sheet of paper fell to the ground and

THE final sanction for the formation of a new Collectorate called Kulladghee has been received from the Calcutta Government, and it will be in force from the 1st proximo. Government intend to transfer the Canarese portions of the Sholapore and Belgaum Collectorates to Kuladghee, and convert the former into a sub-collectorate, retaining only the Maratha portion. Consequent on these changes the office of the Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum will be abolished.

WE hear, on good authority, that the Government of India have expressed their disapproval of the sanction, accorded by this Government, to the temporary increase (on a percentage scale) to the salaries of the subordinate uncovenanted servants, owing to the dearness of provisions at present, and have directed that this *grain Batta* be discontinued in future. The Supreme Government have, however, intimated that they have no objection to existing salaries being increased, *provided* it can be done by a reduction of the *minor* establishments of each office, and without entailing any *additional* expense on the Government.

THE 21st Regt. N. I., will detail a funeral party of 40 rank and file, furnished with 3 rounds of blank ammunition per man, under the command of a Lieutenant, with a proportionate number of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to attend at the European General Hospital this morning, at 5½ o'clock, to accompany the remains of the late Lieutenant Thomas Knight, Pension Establishment, to the grave.

The drums and fifes of the corps will attend.

H. M.'s 28th Regiment will furnish the carrying party and to attend the European General at 5½ o'clock A.M. All officers off duty are requested to attend.

The officer commanding the Wing 3rd Regiment N. I. at Tannah, will assemble a committee of adjustment on the estate and effects of the late Lieutenant Thomas Knight, Pension Establishment.

THE *Merseyshire*, Pilton, master, from London to Bombay, has put into Bahia leaky, and must discharge her cargo for repairs.

The *Appleton*, from the Clyde to Madras, has foundered in the Bay of Corcuana.

THE following vessels have been spoken :—

Baron Renfrew, bound N. E., lat. 30 N., long. 44 W.

Dreadnought, Liverpool to Aden, Feb. 14, lat. 46·56 N., long. 9·40 W.

Fleur de Lis, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 7, lat. 1 N., long. 25 W.

North, Liverpool to Aden, Jan. 15, lat. 3 N., long 24·54 W.

Sea King, Liverpool to Bombay, 23 days out, Jan 7., lat. 3·25 S., long. 21·45 W.

Sattara, Sunderland for Bombay, 50 days, Jan. 9, lat. 1 N., long. 22 W.

WITH reference to the paragraph which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette* stating the ship *Maupertius* had put into Algoa Bay leaky, we learn from a Cape paper that on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of January, the lat. 34·43 S., long. 27·16 E. she experienced bad weather, wind blowing hard from S. W. to N. W., with very heavy sea, which nearly threw her on her beam ends, and caused her to spring a leak. The crew were kept to the pumps for 3 days and nights. The vessel was under bare poles at the time she was struck.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following among other matters will be brought before the Worshipful Bench, at a General Session of the Peace, to be held in the Darbar Room, in the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 1st day of April, 1864, at 3 P. M. :—

A letter from L. H. Bayley, Esq. dated 17th February, 1864, accepting the appointment of a Member of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission, &c.

A letter from Walter R. Cassels, Esq. dated 18th February, 1864, accepting the appointment of a Member of the above Committee.

A letter from Dr. Leith, of 20th February, 1864, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the last Meeting of the Worshipful Bench and declining the appointment as a Member of the Committee to enquire into the present organization of the Municipal Commission, &c.

A letter from Geo. Scott, Esq. dated 3rd March, 1864, intimating his acceptance of the office of a Member of the Committee to enquire into the report on the nature of the Town Duties, &c.

A letter from Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., dated 4th March, 1864, resigning the office of a Member of the Building Act Committee.

A report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices, &c. dated 16th March, 1864.

THE Committee appointed in Bengal to carry out the munificent intentions of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of Bombay in connection with the training of Natives of India for practice at the Bar, requested to be informed by Mr. Rustomjee, "as to how the difficulty of selecting from Calcutta or Madras the two candidates, of whom one must be a Mahomedan, and one a Hindoo or East Indian, can best be met. It is hardly to be expected that the Calcutta and Madras Committees can meet to compare the merits of the different individual candidates, and it seems best that the proposer (in the absence of a Joint Committee that should represent both Madras and Calcutta) should divide, as he thinks fit, the nominations for the two Presidencies."

Mr. Rustomjee replied that it was his wish "that the Calcutta Committee shall select out of all the candidates who appear before them, the one whom they consider to be the best qualified for the privilege (with due regard to the requirements contained in my Memorandum, dated 1st December last), whether such successful candidate be a Mahomedan, a Hindoo or an East Indian. In like manner also that the Madras Committee shall select out of all the candidates who may appear before them, the one whom they consider the best, whether such successful candidate be a Mahomedan, a Hindoo or an East Indian."—*Madras Daily News, March* 24.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The *Great Eastern* was recently sold in the Cotton Sales-rooms, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool. The room was crowded by Merchants and Shipowners. Mr. Cunard, of the firm of Cunard, Wilson, and Co., the auctioneer, enumerated the conditions of the sale. There was only moderately little bidding; Mr. Yates, secretary of the Great Eastern Steam Company, leading off with a bid of 20,000*l*. Mr. J. Rae, Shipowner, made the next bid for 25,000*l*. but, as he was understood not to agree to make the necessary deposit, his bid was not entertained; and the next actual bid was that of Mr. M'Gee, Shipowner, for 21,000*l*. Mr. Yates followed with 22,000*l*. and after Mr. M'Gee had bid 23,000*l*. the vessel was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Yates for 25,000*l*. This amount, however, only represents a small portion of the money which the new company have advanced, as they have previously purchased bonds of the Great Ship Company to the amount of 70,000*l*. and thus the actual cost of the vessel to the new company, after receiving the dividends on the bonds purchased, will be about 80,000*l*.

We are informed that negotiations are in progress for employing the ship in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable. The ship is admirably adapted for such service, as from her great length there is an entire absence of pitching. The terms of the proposed charter are highly favourable, and will not only yield a handsome dividend to the proprietors, but leave such a surplus as will refit the ship at the termination of the engagement for any employment which may be determined on. The fortunes of this ship seem to have remained the turning point, and are now in the ascendant, and we sincerely hope that this gigantic enterprise may, even now, prove as great a success financially as she undoubtedly is mechanically.—*Liverpool Paper.*

DEATH OF MR. FREDERIC TUDOR.

FROM American papers received by the mail we learn of the decease of a gentleman who has obtained a world wide reputation. In India, but only latterly all over the globe, Mr. Tudor's name has become as familar as "household words." He was, we believe, the first man to conceive and carry out the idea of supplying ice to tropical and other countries. The experiment was a bold one, but its success, and the trade has now expanded enormously and assumed a colossal shape.

Frederic Tudor, Esq., was born in Boston, September 4, 1783, the year of the establishment of American independence and has lived to witness its prosperity and contribute his full share to its success. His grand-father, John Tudor, was born in Wales, and went to Boston when about eighty years of age, and lived in the town till his death, in 1796, at the age of eighty-six, having accumulated a very considerable fortune. His father William Tudor was born in Boston in April, 1750, and died in 1810. He was well known in literary and public life—one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society—the first meeting of which was held at his house in 1791. In one of the volumes of the papers of that Society we find a letter from Mr. Tudor, on the ice trade, and an account of his pecuniary difficulties of 1832 to '35. Of the ice trade he says, in this letter, dated January, 1849—

The ice trade, which I originated in 1805, by the shipment of a single cargo of a hundred and thirty tons in a brig belonging to myself, to the Island of Martinique, excited the derision of the whole town as a mad project; but the ability of transporting it successfully had been fully calculated, and I was justified in the calculation. The first cargo arrived in a most perfect condition. It has taken a course of years for the business to extend. It has been extended; but I was not able to push it to the East Indies for twenty-nine years after I had carried it to the West Indies. Its extension to the distant places was thought too absurd to be entertained. I had proposed it; but I could not obtain the means till 1833-4. The ice trade, from contempt and derision, began to grow most rapidly; and if I had not seemed the several pounds and land on their banks, at the moment I did, I should in all probability been out off from my means of supply of ice, how amounting, on the average, to sixty cargoes annually, as others have taken up the business extensively. Ice now (1849) goes from Boston in a very large way. I ship probably not more than a quarter part. I began this trade in the youthful hopes attendant on the age of twenty-two. I have followed it until I have a head with scarcely a hair which is not white. For several years, a single cargo of ice would supply New Orleans, and the same in Charleston, S. C., but the demand rapidly and suddenly increased in those two places, particularly in New Orleans, where I now have to ship thirty cargoes, and a like quantity is shipped by others.

The plan which I adopted in my ice trade was not to act the monopolist, but to give the ice to the consumer in all the Southern regions at a low price, considering that in so doing I was dealing more justly with the consumer and best assisting the progress of the business. Thus in Jamaica the ice is sold at half the price, and in Calcutta at a less price, than it is sold in London. This policy of cheap selling was met by the English inhabitants of Calcutta with the most open-handed and generous liberality. They made me a subscription and a present of a fine fireproof building unconditionally; and this example was followed, nearly in the same way, at Madras and Bombay. All these things strengthened me. The way I have been assisted to success in the East Indies has arisen from the generous confidence and means afforded by the residents there. It must be said, and may be often repeated, that there is often a magnanimity found in Englishmen which it gives me pleasure to bear witness to. From my own case, I may say it is mainly to that that I have been indebted for a great portion of the success, which after great hazards and great losses, has attended my operations in ice in the East Indies. It is this generosity accorded to me that has enabled me to do, at last, what I have been so long in accomplishing.

MUNICIPAL PAPERS.

ASSISTANT SURGEON T. G. HEWLETT, sanitary officer to the Municipal Commissioners, has recommended that now gas is introduced into Bombay and its introduction will add enormously to the impurity of the air in dwelling houses unless proper provision is made for ventilating the gas burners, the Commissioners obtain a legislative enactment to order that every gas burner should have a ventilating tube communicating directly with the external air, for unless this be done now before any gas is laid on the old style of burner will be adopted, and eventually the introduction of ventilators will prove difficult. He quotes the following extract from the report on the improvement of the sanitary condition of Barracks on this subject as it embraces the points he wishes to urge on the notice of the Commissioners :—Every burning candle introduced into an inhabited room is about equivalent to the addition of a fresh inmate. Two common gas jets require more fresh air than suffices for the respiration of three men. Two fan gaslights are equivalent to the addition of eight men. Each cubic foot of coal gas consumes about 2½ cubic feet of oxygen, and produces 1½ cubic feet of carbonic acid together with a large amount of watery vapour and other deleterious products which, when diffused through the atmosphere of a crowded room produce oppression of the vital powers and other sensations similar to those arising from over crowding and insufficient ventilation. The remedy for the evil is simple, an ordinary ventilating shaft if not one far from the gas burner, effectually removes the products of combustion, while the heat of the gas increases the draft of the shaft. Where however the distance between the burner and the shaft has been too great, and where there has been danger of the foul air becoming diffused through the room, we have had the burners ventilated separately by a ventilating funnel and tube of the common form to convey the products into the chimny, an arrangement which not only removes the products of combustion but improves the ventilation of the room.

The above was submitted to Mr. Dove, Superintendent of the Gas works, for his opinion. He replied that any such ventilation for private houses, especially any legislative enactment to make the same compulsory, is, and would always be unnecessary, he asks, what is done at home, in England and more especially in Edinburgh and Glasgow, where the houses are of stone (much closer and warmer than when brick built,) and where gas is used from garret to basement, and not for illumination only, but for the heating of sitting rooms, and for culinary purposes, what is done to ventilate such houses? Nothing, at least as a general rule, many of the more fastidious have a ventilating communication made with the chimney flue or perhaps have ventilating brick behind the cornices, but such cases form the exception to the rule. Then also it should be reasembered that the time of year when the consumption increases five or six fold, is just that time when every door and window is most determinately closed and most rigourously kept so. What is the case in Public Offices, rooms are surrounded by openings on all sides, extending almost from floor to ceiling, of considerable width, and seldom closed in the 24 hours this of course applies to the residence of Europeans the writer was not sufficiently well acquainted with native peculiarities to give an opinion with regard to their habits, nothing has been done in this matter in the tropics, the annual reports of the Commissioners of Calcutta contain no reference to the subject though they have enjoyed the advantage of gas since 1858, the same may be said of Hongkong, Singapore and Mauritius or even Melbourne, and this has not risen from apathy but simply from the fact of any such measure being regarded as utterly unnecessary. In Europe, Hospitals, Barracks, large buildings of this class special and peculiar ventilation is a desideratum, but not more so after the introduction of gas than prior to it.

Then to the deliticious products of the combustion of gas are very minute in quality, and quite insignificant in effect, they are firstly and principally aquious vapour, secondly carbonic acid of this there is never more than 1 per cent. gas before combustion, its rates in the products cannot therefore be of any importance, thirdly traces of sulphurie and sulphurous acid which are also seldom contains more than from 10 to at the outside 20 grs. in 1,000 cubic feet (taking about 250 hours to consume) so that the quantity of acid generated must also be small in quantity, and lastly ammonia, without which it is impossible either to make or use gas, for if entirely removed the deposit of Naptholine Paraphine, &c. takes place so rapidly that in a few weeks all meters and fittings would be useless.

Mr. Dove concludes by saying that the Commissioners in procuring any compulsory enactment will be standing in the way of civilization.

FURNACE AND SMOKE NUISANCE.—The Municipal Commissioners have resolved to take immediate and active steps in this matter, as the several companies have had ample time to make all necessary and practicable arrangements for meeting the requirements of Act VIII. of 1862. The Inspectors are instructed to issue the necessary summons to parties concerned, and proceed against them according to law.

A EUROPEAN gentleman who has occasion frequently to pass the Obelisk Road having complained to the Commissioners that the road for some months past has been in a desperate condition, although the pipe laying had been finished, also that on the Grant Road an immense number of cattle was kept which was filling the neighbourhood with the products of organic putrefaction the communication was on the 21st of December last, forwarded to Mr. Rowjee, the model scavenger and road inspector, for his report. This underpaid and overworked servant sent in his report on the 20th of January, wherein he laid all the blame concerning the road upon the contractor; as for the cattle, he admitted they were there, but remarked that the owners were frequently fined by the Magistrates. Upon being asked the reason of so much delay between the receipt of the complaint and his report upon the same, he innocently replied that the Christmas holidays were on about then, and when they were over his clerk was taken sick, and he therefore could not make out his report.

CIRCULOCUTION.—Some persons living at Girgaum having complained that near that place, on the beach, the offensive process of wool cleaning was carried on, the complaint was forwarded to a Municipal Inspector. It subsequently transpired that the matter had to go to the Collector of Revenue, that gentleman returned it with the information that by and under the provisions of Act 22 of 1855 the shore of Back Bay was vested in the Conservator of the Port. In the mean time the Girgaumites are poisoned.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, 29th March 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the Bench shortly after 10 o'clock A.M. when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. ROBT. HEN. WEBB SMITH.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. Edward Hart Warren, William Garrett Mayhew, John Macarthy Donohoe, Thomas Burke, William Gilmore Hall, Alexander Menesse, John Henry Blakeman, Diago Manoel de Silva, Hormusjee Tamooljee, Narrayen Balcrishna, and Cumrooden Zoolay.

Ballajee Narrayen (case No. 17 of the Calendar) pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with theft of 900 rupees in currency notes, the property of one Crushnajee Bhawoo.

Deponent stated that he was a dealer in Chunam and that he knew the prisoner who is an inhabitant of the Sattara Zillah. The prisoner came to Bombay in December last and put up with the prosecutor in the same house. On the 8th December last the prisoner left Bombay to return to his native country. On the night of the 7th December prosecutor deposited Government currency notes to the value of 900 Rupees in a box in his room on the ground floor, and he missed those notes from the box about two hours after the prisoner left his house. He had not authorised the prisoner to take away these notes. Prosecutor gave information immediately to the Police on ascertaining his loss.

By the Court.—The prisoner is related to me. He is my father's cousin.

By the Prisoner.—I invited the prisoner down to Bombay, and said I would try and find him some employment. The box containing the notes was not broken open. I did not give the prisoner the notes for the purpose of buying oil nuts in the Deccan; but it was agreed that I gave him three rupees for his travelling expenses. The key of the box was kept in a cupboard, and I had the key of the cupboard on my person.

By the Court.—The box was locked, but the notes had disappeared. I suspected the prisoner. He must have taken the key of the box from the cupboard and extracted the notes. I found the cupboard open, but the lock was not forced. The cupboard was locked with a common padlock.

Jairam Ramchaunder, a servant employed by the prosecutor, deposed that he knew the prisoner and remembered his having Bombay on the 8th December last. Four days after the robbery deponent went in company with a Police man to the prisoner's village, where he reported the circumstance of the robbery to the district police officer and caused him to be apprehended. At the time of his apprehension he produced 244 rupees and 4 annas in cash, and 200 rupees in notes, which he gave up to the police saying that the money had been given to him in Bombay for the purposes of trading.

By the Prisoner.—I and the prosecutor accompanied the prisoner a part of the way to the Railway Station in the day on which he left Bombay.

Omerjee Crushnaba, a grocer residing at the village of Wownd, in the Sattara district, deposed that he knew the prisoner at the bar, and remembers a conversation he had with him some months ago about going to Bombay. Deponent was coming to Bombay to make some purchases, and informed the prisoner of his intention, when the latter said he had some notes given to him by his cousin in Bombay which he offered to let him have, saying it would be better for him to take notes than cash. He produced four notes of 100 rupees each and deponent bought one of these for which he paid him 50 rupees, promising to pay the remainder in a fortnight. One Dewchund was present at this transaction and purchased the other three notes from the prisoner. Deponent also paid the prisoner 1½ rupees as premium for the 50 rupees remaining unpaid.

Dewchund Goolabchund, an inhabitant of Wownd, in the Sattara district, confirmed the statement of the last witness, and deposed that he purchased three notes of 100 rupees each from the prisoner at a discount of 1½ per cent. He paid 96 rupees in cash to the prisoner, and promised to pay him the balance at the end of fifteen days on his return from Bombay. Deponent afterwards gave up these notes to the Foujdar. Did not pass any paper or receipt to the prisoner.

Yacoob Cumroodin, a Policeman deposed to having accompanied the witness Jairam in search of the prisoner whom they found at the village of Jainkee in the Sattara district, where he was apprehended, and on being informed of the charge against him, he produced Rs. 244-4 in cash and 200 rupees in currency notes, saying he had got them in Bombay.

Ramchunder Suddasew, Foujdar of Kurrar, in the Sattara district, deposed to the last witness having come to him in December last to obtain his assistance in apprehending the prisoner on a charge of theft. The latter was found at the village of Jainkee, and on his being informed of the nature of the charge against him, he at once admitted having received 900 rupees from the prosecutor in Bombay, of which sum he produced Rs. 534-4 in cash and notes and stated that he had sold the remaining notes to the witnesses Omerjee Crushnaba and Dewchund Goolabchund who afterwards gave them up to the Police.

The prosecutor was recalled, when in reply to questions from the Court, he stated that the prisoner lived with him for a fortnight when he was last in Bombay; that he frequently saw him open his cash box and count his money, and also often saw him (prosecutor) put away the key of the box in the cupboard. The box contained 900 rupees in notes and 50 or 60 rupees in loose cash. The notes only were abstracted from the box.

By a Juror.—There was no silver at all in the box, but it was kept in the cupboard in the wall. The bundle of notes was in the box. I may have stated in reply to a question from the Court that the loose cash was in the box, but this is a mistake, I was somewhat confused.

By the Court.—Members of my family have dealt in oil nuts, and I have brought some myself to Bombay. The prisoner knew this.

The prisoner in his defence said that when the prosecutor visited him at his village some months ago he (the prisoner was the Koolkurnee of his village on a salary of 100 rupees, the prosecutor then promised the prisoner to come to Bombay and promised that he would get him employment. He accordingly resigned the Koolkarneeship, and on the prosecutor's invitation he came to Bombay, when after remaining there for some days, the prosecutor, on his departure, gave him the money for the purpose of purchasing oil nuts, and he left for his native village where he was a few days afterwards apprehended on the present charge

The learned Judge having summed up the evidence the Jury retired and after an absence of about ten minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner who was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Luxamon Cannoo (Case No. 12 of the Calendar) having pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with committing theft in a building used as a human dwelling, he was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Soobharam Jaitmul (Case No. 25 of the Calendar) pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with cheating and attempting to cheat one Javere Goolabchund.

The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner came to him some weeks ago and said he had 5,000 rupees worth of piece goods on which he wished to raise 2,000 rupees.

Prosecutor agreed to advance the money on receiving the goods. On the 26th February last, the prisoner, accompained by another man, came to the prosecutor's shop bringing with him five bales. He asked for the money and the prosecutor gave him 200 rupees. This money the prisoner gave to his companion who accompanied the prosecutor from his shop as he was going to bring the balance of 1,800 rupees to pay to the prisoner. When in the street the man with the money suddenly disappeared, which excited his suspicions, and he returned to his shop. He found the prisoner still there and told him of his companion's disappearance. Prosecutor then caused one of the bales to be opened and found in it two cotton prints only. The other four bales were opened at the police office, and they also contained nothing but rubbish. No piece goods were found in them. Gave prisoner the 200 rupees in the confidence that the bales contained English piece goods. Has never received the 200 rupees back from the prisoner. The value of the contents of the five bales was about ten rupees.

By the Prisoner.—I have made an entry of the transaction in my books. Here it is. The prisoner gave me his name as Bamlee, which I have entered it. I agreed to receive the bales in pledge believing them to be piece goods. It was my intention to examine the bales before paying the balance of 1,800 rupees. I had no suspicion when I paid him the 200 rupees that the prisoner was a cheat.

Jetha Bawa, a servant of the prosecutor, deposed to the prisoner bringing the five bales to his master's shop and saying that they contained silk piece goods. The prisoner asked for an advance of 2,000 rupees on them and said the goods were worth 6,000 rupees. Deponent's master agreed to this and paid the prisoner 200 rupees. He then went out accompanied by another man who came with the prisoner to get the balance of 1,800 rupees. He shortly returned and said that the prisoner, one of the bales to be opened when it was found to contain only rubbish and not piece goods. This witness's evidence confirmed in all respects that given by the prosecutor.

Moro Ragoo deposed to the prisoner having engaged his cart on the 26th February last to convey the five packages now in Court to the shop of the prosecutor. The prisoner paid the hire of the cart, and the deponent afterwards conveyed the packages to the Police Office.

Visram Ragojee, a Policeman, deposed to his having taken the prisoner into custody on his being charged by the prosecutor with having induced him by false representations to pay him 200 rupees. Prosecutor said he had been cheated by the prisoner, who had delivered five packages with him which he said contained silk piece goods, but which on examination were found to contain rubbish, brickbats, and old gunny bags.

The prisoner set up an ingenious defence, insisting that the accusation was false, and urging that the prosecutor must be a man of no judgment or discretion, or he would not have parted with his money as he said he did without first seeing samples of the goods and carefully examining the contents of the bales. He accounted for being at the prosecutor's shop on the occasion of his being arrested, by stating that he went there to borrow the sum of fifty rupees which the prosecutor had promised to lend him.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and as he had been once before convicted of a criminal offence, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. RICHARD LOVE KING.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. Richard Partridge, David Barlas, James Palmer, George Simpson Gardner, James Thomas Hewett, Julius Cæsar Phillips, Constantine Joseph Vitero, Lewis Manoel Valadares, Manockjee Sorabjee, Trimbuck Ramchunder, and Cumroodeen Soortee.

Ameershaw Alueshaw.—(Case No. 26 of the Calendar) pleaded Not Guilty to an indictment charging him with cheating by personation.

Khemjee Dhunjee recognised certain gold wristlets and other articles of jewellery before the Court, of the value of 377 Rupees, which he had given to his servant on the 14th December last to take on board of a vessel in the harbour. He next saw them in charge of the Police.

Gocaldass Jewun deposed that he was the servant of the last witness and that he gave the ornaments in question to him to take on board a vessel to his master's mehtah. He went to the Boree Bunder with them tied up in his dhotur, and he there saw the prisoner who said he was a Police Jemadar and ordered witness to come out of the boat into which he deponent was about stepping on board of. Prisoner asked deponent what he had in his dhotur, and on his telling him he said "let me see," and deponent gave him the ornaments. He then said to deponent, "I will give you 10 rupees I will let you go." Deponent, told him he had not got 10 rupees and asked him to go with him to his master. He said he was not deponent's master's sepoy, and refused to go with him. Deponent then left the ornaments with the prisoner, and he went back to his master. The prisoner was afterwards taken into custody. Gave the ornaments to the prisoner believing him to be a Policeman. Deponent is a native of Porebunder and was quiet a stranger in Bombay when this occurred.

Shaik Cassum a boaman confirmed the statement of the last witness as to what passed between him and the prisoner at the Bunder.

Syed Hoossein, a Jemadar of Police, deposed that in consequence of information he had received from the prosecutor, he went in search of the prisoner, whom he afterwards arrested. The ornaments were found with the tindal of a boat who gave them up to the deponent. He recognised the articles produced which they had been left with him by the witness Gocaldass.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in his defence and the Jury found him guilty on all the counts of the indictment. He was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Abdool Ali Valleebhoy Mahomed Ali Sooltan and Ibrahim Boodun, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with stealing four bales of longcloth.

Lackma Jeewa deposed that on the 4th December last he loaded seven carts with bales of longcloth. He put four bales into each cart. He sent the carts to the Boree Bunder Railway Station and waited there for the carts, but as only six of them came there he reported the matter to the Police. Next day he was sent for by the Police and he was taken to a house in Camatteepoora, when he saw the four bales now produced. One of the bales had been opened and two pieces of cloth taken out. The four bales were worth 2,500 rupees. The last deponents private marks and numbers on them. Saw the prisoners in custody. Had never seen them before. Did not see them at the time of the loading of the carts.

Shaik Bunnoo Shaik Adam, a cart driver, deposed that on the 4th December the prisoners hired his cart and took him to the prosecutor's store at Gunneshwaree where four bales of piece goods were placed in it, and he was told to go to Boree Bunder. When deponent got there the prisoners, the prosecutor, who had been waiting, came up to deponent and desired him to drive the cart to Camatecpoora where they said dammer would be applied to them. Deponent did so, and on arriving at Camatecpoora the prisoners made the bales and placed them in a room in a chawl. Deponent was paid two rupees as his hire by the first prisoner. He afterwards accompanied the Police to Camatecpoora, and pointed out the place, where the bales were deposited. The prisoners were also found there and were taken into custody. The cart was hired from 2 o'clock in the morning and was in attendance at Gunneshwaree until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The fare was settled by the first prisoner with deponents master.

Ameer Khan Munnoor Khan, a book-binder deposed that he knew the first prisoner, who sent for him to open a bale. Saw four bales at Camatteepoora one of which he opened. All three prisoners were then present. A man named Yessa came there and had a conversation with the prisoners. He then went away and shortly afterwards the Police came and took them all including the deponent into custody.

Yessa Rahimtoola, deposed that he was a piece goods broker, and remembers having seen the three prisoners at a chawl in Camatteepoora where he saw four bales of piece goods. One of these bales was open. The third prisoner offered to sell him some of the goods at Rs. 8 per piece, but he refused to give so much. He agreed to pay Rs. 7 a piece and left the place saying he he would go and bring the money. The price of such goods in the Bazaar was then Rs. 12-8 per piece, and as they were being sold in an out of the way place under suspicious circumstances the deponent gave information to the Police.

Ahmed Ali Chundoo Alia Jemadar of Police deposed that he received information from the last witness which induced him to go to a chawl in Camatteepoora where he saw the four bales of piece goods now before the Court. The prisoners were also there and on asking them where they brought the bales from, they made no reply. A report of the robbery had been made by the prosecutor to the Police the day before. Deponent then sent for the prosecutor who recognised the bales has his property by the marks on them. Deponent then took the prisoner into custody.

The two first prisoners had no defence to offer. The third (Ibrahimjee Boodun) declared the charge against him was a false and fabricated one. He called several witnesses to character.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury found all three prisoners guilty. The first prisoner having been once before found guilty of larceny he was sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment, and the two others, this being their first offence, to twelve months rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Cassim Mahomed Ally and Abdool Rahim Shaikh Rymon (Case No. 22 of the Calendar) were charged with house breaking by night and theft in a building used for the custody of property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty.

The prosecutor a tinman deposed that both the prisoner's had been in his service, but he had discharged them about eight months and the other two months before the robbery complained of. On the night of the robbery he closed his shop at eight o'clock and left therein a tin box and a puse containing a number of notes and some cash amounting in all to 100 rupees. He then went to a mosque and prayed there for six months, but the life shall not be able but to follow. about 8 o'clock till 3 in the morning. The next morning he found that the window of his shop had been broken into and that the box and purse containing his money had been taken away from a cup-board in which he had placed them the evening before. He then went in search of the prisoners. He first met the prisoner Cassim and charged him with the robbery. He pointed out the second prisoner who, when accused, gave up the purse which contained thirty rupees and some odd annas. The prisoner Cassim afterwards pointed out the box and the remainder of the money.

Govind Ramjee, a Havildar of Police, corroborated the evidence of the prosecutor as to the prisoner's admissions. They made mutual recriminations, each accusing the other of the robbery. The property was found as described by the prosecutor and the prisoners were taken into custody. The purse was found with the second prisoner.

The prisoners had nothing to say in their defence, and no witnesses to produce.

The Jury found the prisoner Abdool Rahim Shaikh Rymon guilty on the third count of the indictment charging him with receiving stolen property well knowing it to have been stolen.

In consideration of the youth of the first prisoner, who has shown contrition by confessing his guilt, he was sentenced to only six month's rigorous imprisonment; but the second, who had shown no such contrition, and who, there was reason to believe, had led the younger one into crime, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The Court rose at half-past 5 P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AMERICAN SHIP "EMMA JANE".

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The following particulars obtained from three seamen, belonging to the late American ship *Emma Jane*, now here on board the British ship *Gloucester*, will serve to refute some of the statements contained in Mr. Bramhall's letter to the *Times of India* regarding the chief officer of the *Emma Jane*. The chief officer was never drunk at Anjengo, nor did he incite the crew to assault the Captain in the presence of his wife. It is true that the mate did get drunk at Cochin one night, and that the Captain destroyed four of them, but that the chief officer got drunk and was disorderly they *in toto* deny. In fact, they say that the chief officer was the best and kindest man on board.

Kindly give these lines insertion in any early number of the *Gazette*, and oblige

Cochin, 22nd March. TRUTH.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I write you a few lines about the present system, of having so many mounted officers in the Infantry Regiment. We now have, the Commandant, two Wing Commandants, the Adjutant, Quarter Master, and doing duty officer, making a total of six. I say that four mounted officers, besides the Commandant is ample, at present the doing duty officer, when the Regiment is manœuvring instead of being any use to the Commandant, has at each manœuvre, to contrive some dodge, to prevent his dashing against the other mounted officers, and to steer clear of the Companies, also so spoiling the parade. Poor fellow! am certain he wishes himself back, crushing the mud again, and now Mr. Editor, we will suppose the Regiment is in action. Suddenly the alarm is sounded, and the cry raised "Cavalry for Cavalry." Fancy the rush of six mounted officers into the square and subsequent confusion, if done at the double. Imagine the faces of the Band, and supernumerary rank, at feeling how close they are to these six horse's heels. Should one begin to kick, what utter confusion must follow. The square would be broken by their own officers, as sepoys are mortals, and could not stand being kicked behind, and charged in front. It would end in a case of "sauve qui peut" for the Regiment, and an easy victory for the enemy.

Do, Mr. Editor, get the "doing duty officer" dismounted.

ONE WHO FEARS BEING KICKED.

26th March.

THE ORPHANS AND THE BARONET.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you allow me one last word on the subject of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his (late) little tenants of the Catholic Orphanage?

The matter now stands thus:—Not feeling themselves justified in squandering Rs. 500 per month of their charity Funds upon "my dear Sir Jamsetjee," the trustees, during the prolonged absence of the Right Reverend Dr. Steins in the Mofussil, submitted to the conditions with which they were threatened, and gave up possession of the house at the end of the month pursuant to the notice of the "munificent" baronet. At some expense and trouble the children were for the time provided for by means of tents upon a piece of vacant land belonging to the Bishop's Mission, where they are now awaiting, with some anxiety, the promised completion of their permanent Home before the rains.

Under these circumstances, the Bishop, who has now returned to Bombay for a few days only, will have ample occasion for the employment of the fund which, at my suggestion, you have had the goodness to collect in aid of his scanty resources. It will indeed be a most seasonable relief at this moment.

I do not know that the Parsi Baronet has been able to find a tenant for the premises so vacated. But I do know that, down to last week, the premises were still vacant. The rent of Rs. 300 per mensem which the Orphanage were paying, and were contented to pay, exorbitant as it was, has thus been sacrificed in the endeavour to increase it to the amount of nearly 68 per cent. on that figure.

All things considered, he must surely regret the having ever engaged in proceedings unattended alike with honor as with profit, and of which the only public defender who has as yet appeared in the field is, in the same breath, confessing himself the gratified bedesman of that wealthy patron and two friends to the tune of some two laks!

28th March. CATHOLICUS.

MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of this day's date, there appears an article on the Missionary view of Indian education.

I have a simple statement to make with reference to that article, to which I must ask you to give publicity in your columns; it is the first article that contains assertions devoid of all foundation of truth or fairness.

Now, my habit is never to make public statements without enforcing them by proof; I would that the same principle had been acknowledged by the writer of the article under notice, which I have stated, I will now therefore proceed to prove.

First, however, let me ask you to state what Missionary Representative has ever said that secular instruction "will leave a man worse than it found him"?

Next, let me enquire what Missionary which the Christian Missionary Agency has ever made it a primary endeavour to effect the overthrow of the Puranic Cosmogny, or the establishment of the Mosaic?

And now, thirdly, and above all, what Missionary Society will you dare to charge by name with the desire of seeing "a Hindu trammelled in the bonds of a degrading religion," rather than that he should be "freed from them on any other condition than that of entering the Christian Church"?

So far, we consider this assertion, forsooth, to be "no exaggeration." Possibly not, in the case of some individual Missionary's opinion; yet, allow me to express my confident belief, that even that possibility is highly improbable; but pardon me for keeping you close to the point of your article's statement; its reference to High and Low Church English Clergymen seems to connect its miserably unfair accusation directly with the Missions of the Church of England. Well; I will now proceed to state, both to prove the above charge made by your article is, at least in its reference to one of the great mission agencies of the English Church, utterly groundless.

In the Church of England there are two great Missionary Societies, viz. the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

I am proud to be so far a Missionary as that I hold the office of Secretary to the latter of those two great agencies. As Secretary to the S. P. G., I may, I think, fairly be said to represent that Society. Allow me then to inform you that my active connection with the Secular education of the Bombay University compromises the S. P. G. to a line of opinion and policy, distinctly and diametrically opposite to that with which you have so unwarrantably charged it.

But, further, your readers may not yet be thoroughly convinced of the falsity of the charge made so sweepingly against Church Missions generally, in your article of to-day; they will admit that I am personally acquitted concerning it; for they may say that the Society with which I am connected is hardly acquitted in and with me its representative, except so far as its Bombay Mission is concerned; in order then to establish my point yet more indisputably, I must beg you to insert the following portion of a Missionary letter written by myself some months since, which letter was accepted and published in London by the Parent Society of the S. P. G. in their official monthly periodical :—

"We are not without encouragement; that, I may safely say; but our encouragement built on actual conversions is very small. My own personal view of the probable spread of Missión influence is one that demands as well faith's patience as faith's perseverance.

We cannot judge of God's plans of working until we see them, but it seems now as though the spread of the Gospel in Bombay was not to be effected under the same principles as it has been, for instance, in the Madras Presidency. There, direct conversions from the errors of Hinduism to the truth of the Gospel have been both frequent and definite. Large numbers have come forward from the ranks of the Hindus as earnest candidates for Christian baptism. Here (I am speaking now specially of Bombay) large numbers of Hindus are without any confidence in the system to which they professedly belong. They look upon its religious rites as contemptible, superstitious, and they look upon its laws of caste as a self-sacrificing

ground. The bear was rented by Shuffee, but in name of some other person. Believes, but does not know, that Gufloor was Suffee's servant. Six months, but not a year, since he heard of his name. The Hoondies were not, to best of his belief, entered in Mahomed Shuffee's books. Mahomed Suffee's books for April, May, and June, have been shown to witness by Deputy Commissioner, and witness was unable to point out any entries." Hoondies were Patna hoondies, but can't say who sent them. On second thought says that Zeeab Ali sent them. Witness had never seen Zeeab Ali. The prosecutor hands witness a letter. Witness says the letter is addressed to Lahore, to the head quarters camp, to Butcher Khanah, to be given to *Shaik Shufaat Ali*. Says letter was written by Jaffir, and intended for Mahomed Shuffee. Says that Shaik Shufiat Ail and Mahomed Shuffee are one and the same person. Zeeab Ali sent Hoondies through Jaffir. Heard that Zeeab Ali also took the name of *Moozeeaboodeen*. (Messrs. Johnson and Goodall will cross-examine witness in higher court.)

14th Witness.—Moolvi Mahomed Truckee, Umballa, (was in employ of Mahomed Shuffee.) Deputy Commissioner says was admitted as Queen's evidence for benefit of Government, trial being political.) Has been ten or twelve years in Shuffee's service. Was his physician, and writer of letters. Prosecutor puts into his hand the same letter that was shown to Mahomed Reffee. Witness says he was in habit of receiving letters so addressed. Such letters came through Jaffir from Patna. Writer was Moozeeaboodeen. Heard from Jaffir that Moozeeaboodeen was Zeeab Ali. Has known Jaffir about three years. Has seen Jaffir at Umballa at Shuffee's constantly. Jaffir sometimes brought hoondies; sometimes came about Kutcherri on camp business; sometimes about grazing matters. Jaffir sometimes came alone; sometimes with one man, as syce; and once brought with him three Bengalies to Shuffee's house, other Bengalies went to the burra Musjid *i. e.*, Shuffee's Musjid. Witness has seen parties of from four to eight at Musjid; they stayed a night, got something, and went away. Witness heard from themselves that they were going towards the hills to see the Peer or Priest, beyond Rawul Pindee. Kalifa Abdoola Huq gave the men money, sometimes 1 Rs., sometimes 2 Rs.—sometimes 3 Rs. each Jaffir sometimes left hoondies; sometimes took away money. This business from Patna has been going on fifteen or sixteen months. Hoondies were brought for remittance to the hills in cash. Cash twice sent by Agents to Rawul Pindee for Umballa. Money once paid at Rawul Pindee by order for Umballa on some one at Rs. 8. Knows that Jaffir once brought gold mohurs. Presumes they came from Patna. Cannot say whether or no these were sent forward. Has heard of one Moolvie Ibrahim; saw him at Shuffee's Musjid: he came, said prayers, and went on. Has heard of one "Baboo Sahib;" the Bengalies look to him as a guide or head. Baboo Sahib's real name is Abdoola. (Chief of fanatics) Witness believes his father's name was Velyat Ali. Velyat Ali and Abdoola, are Wahabies. Mahomed Shuffee is a Wahabi. Witness has heard of Ellahi Buksh, (prisoner,) he is a Patna Sudagur, (banker.) Heard of him from Mahomed Shuffee. There was a letter or correspondence between Ellahi Buksh and Mahomed Shuffee about a dishonoured hoondi. No other correspondence, but telegraph message. Prosecutor showed the letter to witness: writing in different hands upon it, some recognized. The word Bopari (traitors) seemed used in letter, (meaning apparently crusaders in reality.) Was sure there was a secret meaning in the word "Boparie." Did not know the boy Dhoond Mahomet. (7th witness) at Shuffee's never saw a boy of that name there. Musjid was not built by Mahomed Shuffee, but by some one else.

(To be continued.)

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

(From the Times Special Correspondent with the Danish Army.)

DANISH HEAD-QUARTERS, SONDERBORG, FEB. 24.

To a man sent forth to be a narrator of events there surely can be no task more irksome than to have to sit idly awaiting events. It is hard for a newsman to come before his reader with a chilling "No news." He feels it peculiarly mortifying and aggravating, as if it were his business to make news, and as if his penny budget could be laid to the charge of remissness on his own part and dereliction of duty.

On what spot on this side of the Atlantic are the eyes of Europe more anxiously riveted than on this little capital of the Isle of Alsen? Behind the Austro-Prussian army operating against Sonderborg, and its outward position at Dybbol, numbers, as we have here every reason to believe, no less than 42,000 combatants. The contending parties have been in presence for nearly a score of days, and nothing has occurred to diversify day from day, except a few insignificant and almost undesigned outpost affairs, which count as little in the history of a war as the mere relieving of sentries and calling out the muster roll.

The German papers inform us that the enemy is still waiting for his heavy artillery, and that he will not be ready for a deliberate attack upon the Dybbol bastions before the 26th. Something really epic may come to pass any day after to-morrow, and in the anticipation of it, it would not be unreasonable if we endeavoured to inflict a part of our *ennui* upon the reader by telling him what this existence of ours is like.

Notwithstanding the glad tidings conveyed in the journals above alluded to, we are by no means sure that the Austro-Prussians will ever screw up their courage to the sticking point, and attempt a storming or a bombardment of the Dybbol position. Their object hitherto has obviously been to wear out the Danes by incessant alarms and petty skirmishing, making the best of their superiority of numbers, which enables them to come up with ever fresh troops against the scanty and overworked detachments of their weaker antagonists. In all the not unfrequent encounters to which I had occasion to allude the Danes have invariably exhibited the strong, sterling stuff they are made of, and have done all that could be expected of mere men. They have always either stood their ground or promptly regained their ground, and cannot, therefore, be said to have been worsted on any occasion. Still, they have suffered severe losses, possibly more severe than those of their foe in actual numbers; certainly incomparably more fatal and irreparable to an army whose numbers are already so unequal to the task that has been set to it. 200 dead and wounded, 300 prisoners, are a formidable item to be subtracted from the army whom we may have here about us.

The Danes are brave men, and, as such apt to be rather deficient in Vigilance, foresight, and cunning. They have to deal with a subtle enemy, especially with the Austrain, proverbial for the craft with which impetuosity of attack is always enhanged by suddenness of surprise. The Danes found out now, rather late, that their outposts had been pushed to far forward, that they had been too heedlessly laid, now on the skirts of a wood, now at the meeting of two roads, now in other spots favouring the stealthy onset of the foe. More provident measures have been adopted of late. The outposts have been partly drawn in, the ground has been carefully studied, so as to take advantage of the localities most suitable for a good look-out; the fields have been bared of all their hedges; barricades, abattis, palisades, and trenches, all that can stem violence or fail stratagem, has been duly considered. Henceforth the Danes will not be caught napping, and there will either be no more fighting or it will be more deliberate and probably more decisive.

Preparing and waiting for such contingencies is, however, weary work, and the poor soldiers, who are all spirits and glee whenever an alarm is sounded, or the signal is given for a sally, droop and mope sadly when there is nothing of the kind going on. The toil, the outpost and picket duty, and the exposure to the inclement weather are still the same, whether there be fighting; or no fighting; but the leaven, the *fun* of the thing, is in the fighting itself, in the chances of falling in with the hated enemy, winging a "saucy Prussian who comes here where he has no business," or knocking over a "stolid Austrian who meddles with things which concern him even less." The Danish soldiers are not boisterously merry, neither have they a gloomy, dissatisfied look. They do their work patiently, steadily, mostly in silence, as men who do not shirk duty, but are not over fond of it. Many of them, it should be borne in mind, are middle-aged "reserve" men, lately recalled to the standards, hardly weaned from their peaceful avocations and the sweets and comforts of home. But even among the younger step you do not generally see the upright bearing the lively glance, the resolute mien of the thorough-bread soldier. You would say they are all peasants lately taken from the plough. Robust frames they certainly have, more than average stature, strong-knit limbs, thick round shoulders; they are a well-fed set, thriving upon their victuals. Such puffy cheeks, such rosy complexions one could hardly expect to see in grown-up men; men, too, exposed to all the hardships of a toilsome campaign in most unpropitious weather. The blood and race are the same as the English. Imagine so many thousand recruits taken out of the agricultural districts and subjected only to a three four months' drill, and you have the Danish army such as it is. Whenever not hard at work as skirmishers or diggers in the trenches, they have hard work of it to kill time, whether they be quartered at the farmhouse scattered all over the island or allowed to idle about in the streets of the town.

Was there ever such a town in the world as Sonderborg?—a country town of about 2,000 inhabitants, a shapeless mass of mean brick tenements, squeezed in between the hill and the Sound, crowned, with half a score of flapping windmills on the summit, and choked up with ships and shipbuilding at the bottom; a long, narrow thoroughfare, and still narrower cross streets sloping down to the water; old-fashioned houses with a curious variety of quaint gables and slanting roofs; a few paltry shops, selling all sorts of wares, and china pipes besides, with a hard pavement of sharp flint stones, poor shipping with ice, now sloppy with mud, and more generally deep buried under a snow, offering the advantage of being both slippy and sloppy at the same.

If the place affords but few resources to the common soldiers, what shall we say of the officers or of us few civilians privileged to consort with them? I said that the Danish private is not unlike a raw Englishman of Saxon extraction. The officer, chiefly sprung from the upper ranks, reminds one of the haughty Norman whose ancestors "high-mettled" the blood in the veins of the Thane and Frecklin of the Heptarchy. Fine sturdy men, large limb, hazel hair, not unfrequently even raven black hair, clear bronzed complexion, and aquiline features are less unfrequent among them than I could have expected to find. Of course, the Danes are a mixed race, like all other Europeans, and you have here as great a variety as you might perhaps see were you to step over from the other side. The German element is perceptible among these Germanhaters, who have been in past times German-worshippers. But there is among them a type which I am inclined to look upon as the real Scandinavian prototype, and which is distinguished by length of face, fine-chisselled features, the bearing of command, the sharp, ringing voice, the slender but elegant and well-proportioned figures which may be traced among the descendants of Norman nobles, whether you seek them in these three Northern kingdoms, or in the British isles, or in Normandy, or among the Acadians of North America, or even among some of the oldest baronial houses in Naples. Whether fair or dark, stout or slim, however, these Danish gentlemen are all remarkably well-bred and courteous, and intercourse with them is certainly most agreeable. There is hardly one of them who cannot converse either in French or English, to say nothing of German, a last resource for the stranger unfamiliar with their own idiom. Well, we few civilians having business in Sonderborg are as much at home with the officers as we choose to make ourselves; welcome to share such fare and accommodation as they have to put with; roughing it, and, if the word must be said, "pigging" it with them agreeably to the exigencies of war and of a semi-state of siege. We share their crowded rooms with them at the hotels, where we have to put up with German beds and French washstands, shin-breaking bedsteads, smothering feather beds, stifling at the centre, freezing at the extremities; washstands with mere cups for basins, scanty allowance of water, cobweb towels; unattended apartments, nests of dirt, abodes of confusion. We sit down with our military friends at their mess, where we have soups and meat, not every day roasted, to the great vexation of the Danes, with whom boiled beef is spoilt beef, and among whom such a dish is as unpopular as it ever was at the Knightsbridge-barracks; the soup once a week, a "sweet soup," a compound of stewed pears, rice, and fat, which whoever has once tasted it is sure to be sick of for his lifetime. Finally we are admitted to their amusements in the coffee-rooms, where they kill the time with very, very long whist, beer, and pipes, making the atmosphere of the close, hot apartment so dense and heavy as to outdo the deep outside fog which frequently visits us as one of the many phases of east wind, snow storm, heavy rain, and other amenities of this wintry climate.

Life out of doors ought to be a relief, and the country in summer must be as pleasant as the almost incessant alternation of land and water can make it; the water coming home almost to every house and farmhouse in the shape of Flord Sund, Nor, or vig running water, stagnant water, high tide and low tide, with one old timber growing up close to its margin, and white country mansion or castle mirroring itself on its surface. The land well tilled and fruitful, swelling up in smooth round undulations, nowhere bold or strong, but nowhere tame and unpicturesque; a land sufficient, as it would seem, for the owner and the labourer, presenting everywhere the signs of peace and plenty, of comfort and contentment, a land the dweller wherein accepted the hard lot of a long dreary winter, and seemed thereby to have redeemed himself from all other ills flesh is heir to. But the country at this time of the year has but little to repay persons fond of exercise, and skating itself is spoilt either by snow or thaw every second or third day. Work enough for our military friends to go out morning and afternoon to shoot and be shot at; work enough for us to go and see them at it. For the rest, half-an-hour's ride on a hard, frosty ground is rather a hazardous, a walk in deep snow or mud a very toilsome amusement. Do what we may, our choice lies between a sore trial of our fortitude out of doors, or a heroic exercise of our patience in doors. Of course, philosophy consists in bearing everything by turns, and taking the world as it is, and I must say that grumbling and ill-humour are by no means rife among us. Still, it is rather a dog's life, on the whole, and it is no wonder, on the one side, if the Danes long for an attack—an earnest, decisive attack—which may relieve the dulness of their quarters; and no wonder, on the other side (if the Germans prefer to put their enemies to a long ordeal of *ennui*, which may wear out their spirits, and tire them of what is most likely to prove in the end an unprofitable, as it now most assuredly looks like a hopeless game.

(REUTER'S EXPRESS.)

ADDRESS OF THE RIGSDAG TO KING CHRISTIAN.

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 27.

Both Houses of the Rigsdag passed an address to King Christian on the day before yesterday. The draught was unanimously approved by the Landsthing; the Folkething did not accept it until after a lengthened debate and the rejection of several amendments. The following is the full text of the address:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign.—In the deep sorrow of the Danish people at the sudden decease of your illustrious predecessor, it with was a consolation and a solace to behold your Majesty trending in the footsteps of our late lamented Monarch, by securing our freedom and independence, in opposition to the representations and demands of the foreigner to withdraw the Constitution of the 18th of November last. The outbreak of war, however, soon destroyed the hope of a peaceful development of our affairs. After the German Confederation, under pretence of an execution, had occupied Holstein and Lanenburg, the German duchies of your Majesty, with Federal troops, and under their protection perpetrated a revolution, to the advantage of an unauthorized Pretender, the great Powers of Germany have sent their armies across the frontiers of the kingdom of Denmark. This step, as they assert has been taken in order to secure a pledge the Danish country of Schleswig, which was in 1721 once more incorporated and guaranteed to the Danish Crown, and over which neither Germany nor her great Powers have ever possessed the right of guardianship. After two honourable engagements our brave army yielded to superior numbers, and abandoned the frontier fortress we had held a thousand years, and is now in possession of a small portion of Schleswig. The enemy has overrun the remaining portion of this country, and has suffered foreign bands and rebellious subjects to drive away many faithful servants of your Majesty and to overthrow legal order. Within the last few days, indeed, intelligence has been received that he has also invaded the province of Jutland."

"Most gracious Sovereign!—In such serious circumstances your Majesty's faithful Landsthing (Folkething) feels the necessity of expressing itself frankly and without reserve towards its King in the name of the people by whom it has been chosen. A war against superior numbers will require great and heavy sacrifices, but where confidence reigns between King and people will be waged in the hope of a fortunate result. In this solemn hour we must seek consolation in the fact that the cause of the people is the cause of the King, that your Majesty will faithfully protect our freedom and independence, and will never permit that in future guardianship should be extended across the frontiers of Denmark, or the connexion between the kingdom and Schleswig be weakened upon any pretext of right.

"After the decided declaration of your Majesty's Government, the people may reckon that the whole strength of the country will be applied to the prosecution of the war, that our national existence and our free rights of self-government never must be sacrificed. Your Majesty, on the other hand, may feel assured that the blessings of freedom have strengthened the love of the people to their country, and have, at the same time, added to their readiness to bring every sacrifice for the right and honour of Denmark.

"Mutual confidence thus binding King and people firmly together, we shall be able to meet the chances and dangers of war with cheerful courage.

"Hail to the King!
"Hail to our brave army!
"Hail to our beloved country!"

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 29TH.

Mainwaring, Major W. G., Jacob's Rifles, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.
Creagh, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Bean, Civil Surgeon J., Civil Department, sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Ross, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29TH.

Prideaux, Lieutenant W. F., Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Aden.
Scott, Lieutenant W., H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Durand, Lieutenant A., 10th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Hook, Major, 20th Hussars, on sick certificate, to England.
Barton, Major, Assistant Inspector General Nagpore Force, on leave to Kamptee.
Creagh, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Mahableswar.
Williams, Major, 108th Regt., on leave, to Secunderabad.
Champion, Major J. H., Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Morris, Captain J., 4th Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Wilson, Assistant Surgeon W. J., 28th Regiment, on duty, to Khandalla.
Burrows, Major, Staff, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Hanbury, Surgeon W., 33rd Foot, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 26th March.

The following temporary appointments are made:—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Stopford officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant McNeill officiating doing duty Officer to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer from 12th instant.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

1st Regiment Lancers.—Lieutenant Sangster from 29th Jan. to 29th April 1864, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st Regiment Scinde Horse.—Lieutenant J. F. Forbes one month, from date of departure from Sukkur on medical certificate to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet R. G. Nicholas, from 15th April to 15th July 1864, on private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet C. H. Collette from 15th April to 15th July 1864, on private affairs.

1-4 *King's Own Regiment.*—Captain D. Farrington from 15th March to 15th June 1864, on private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Captain C. M. Costobadie from 25th March to 25th June 1864, in India on private affairs.

33-*1st Foot.*—J. C. Smythe from 15th March to 10th June 1864, to proceed to Mahableshwar, on private affairs.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant A. J. Roberts from 15th April to 14th July 1864, to proceed to Ootacamund, on private affairs.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant C. Maguire from 15th April to 14th July 1864, to proceed to Ootacamund, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Ensign F. M. Hunter from 1st March to 31st August 1864, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of studying the native language.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 28th March.

The following appointments are made:—

15th Regiment N. I.

Captain Morris, Junior Wing Commandant to officiate as Senior Wing Commandant, and Captain Bushe to officiate as Junior Wing Commandant during such time as Captain Stileman officiates as Commandant of the Regiment.

Serjeant M. Doherty H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, is appointed Acting Quarter Master Serjeant to the Sanitarium, Poorundhur, from the 12th March 1864, until further orders.

The following temporary appointments is made:—

Lieutenant H. W. Harris, 10th Regiment N. I., will officiate as Third Squadron Officer from the date of Lieutenant Mayne's transfer to the Southern Maharatta Horse.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

MAR.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM.
29	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat March 28.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
29	Singapore (s)	Black	China.
	Benares (s)	Beasley	Aden and Suez.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Varkarval, Mangalore and Porebunder.
	Burlington	Howes	Colombo.
	Sallamty	Nacoda	Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Rev. and Mrs. R. Easum; and 78 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Major Champion; Lieut. Wilson; Mr. Bourne; Mr. O'Connel; and 114 natives.

The Man of War *Caroline*, Nacoda, bound to Muscat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.
Ship *Ellen Master*, for Persian Gulf.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 10s. 0d.
,,	(Seeds)	£2 5s. 0d.	
To London	(Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	to £3 2s. 6d.
	(Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
To China		No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 29, *Elizabeth*, Grant, from Sunderland 26th Sept. touched at Mauritius (date not given); *Coringa*, Wilson, from London 29th Oct. touched at The Downs 6th Nov. *Flora*, Minto, from Liverpool 16th Nov. and *Cutwater*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—March 22, Screw Steamer *Arabia*, Hamlin, from Calcutta and Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
,,	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	157 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100		.....	5½ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		.....	15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	97 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		.....	66 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	153 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		.....	22 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 9,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Siphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	1,500		.....	[nominal.
One whole Share comprising	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 24,500 pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430		Rs. 1,500 pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170		
1 C Share	6,000	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 40,000 pr. share.
Bombay Press Co	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				[nominal.
Commercial Do.	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,109	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per ct.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 46 pm.
Bondel Warehouse.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....		Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 275 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....		2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
,, Loan 1833-36	...	94¼
,, Loan 1842-43	...	
,, Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	103¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	111¾

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 5 12 to 5 14.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 30 to 31.
,, ,, 32 to 33.
Niger ,, 27 to 28. Nominal.

PRICES CURRENT (29th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba.		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	580 to 585
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	570 to 572
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	570 to 572
New Oomrawtee	,,	530 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	530 to 535
New Veeravul	,,	515 to 520
New Khandeish	,,	505 to 510
New Poratchee	,,	525 to 530
New Acoote	,,	535 to 540
New Mangalore	,,	530 to 535
New Hinghunguat	,,	580 to 585

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Shagapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3	Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
	Sight		1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-53 cts.	,,
3	Do.	Do.	,, 2-53 ,, ,,
	Sight		,, 2-48 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURKUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	...	3 ,,
,, 6	,,	5 ,,
,, 12	,,	6 ,,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Rev. and Mrs. R. Easum; and 78 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Major Champion; Lieut. Wilson; Mr. Bourne; Mr. O'Connel; and 114 natives.

The Man of War *Caroline*, Nacoda, bound to Muscat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.
Ship *Ellen Master*, for Persian Gulf.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 10s. 0d.
,,	(Seeds)	£2 5s. 0d.	
To London	(Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	to £3 2s. 6d.
	(Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
To China		No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 29, *Elizabeth*, Grant, from Sunderland 26th Sept. touched at Mauritius (date not given); *Coringa*, Wilson, from London 29th Oct. touched at The Downs 6th Nov. *Flora*, Minto, from Liverpool 16th Nov. and *Cutwater*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—March 22, Screw Steamer *Arabia*, Hamlin, from Calcutta and Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
,,	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	157 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100		.....	5½ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		.....	15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	97 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		.....	66 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	153 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		.....	22 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 9,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Siphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	1,500	.....		[nominal.
One whole Share comprising	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 24,500 pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430		Rs. 1,500 pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170		
1 C Share	6,000	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 40,000 pr. share.
Bombay Press Co	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				[nominal.
Commercial Do.	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,109	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per ct.